

# The Post.

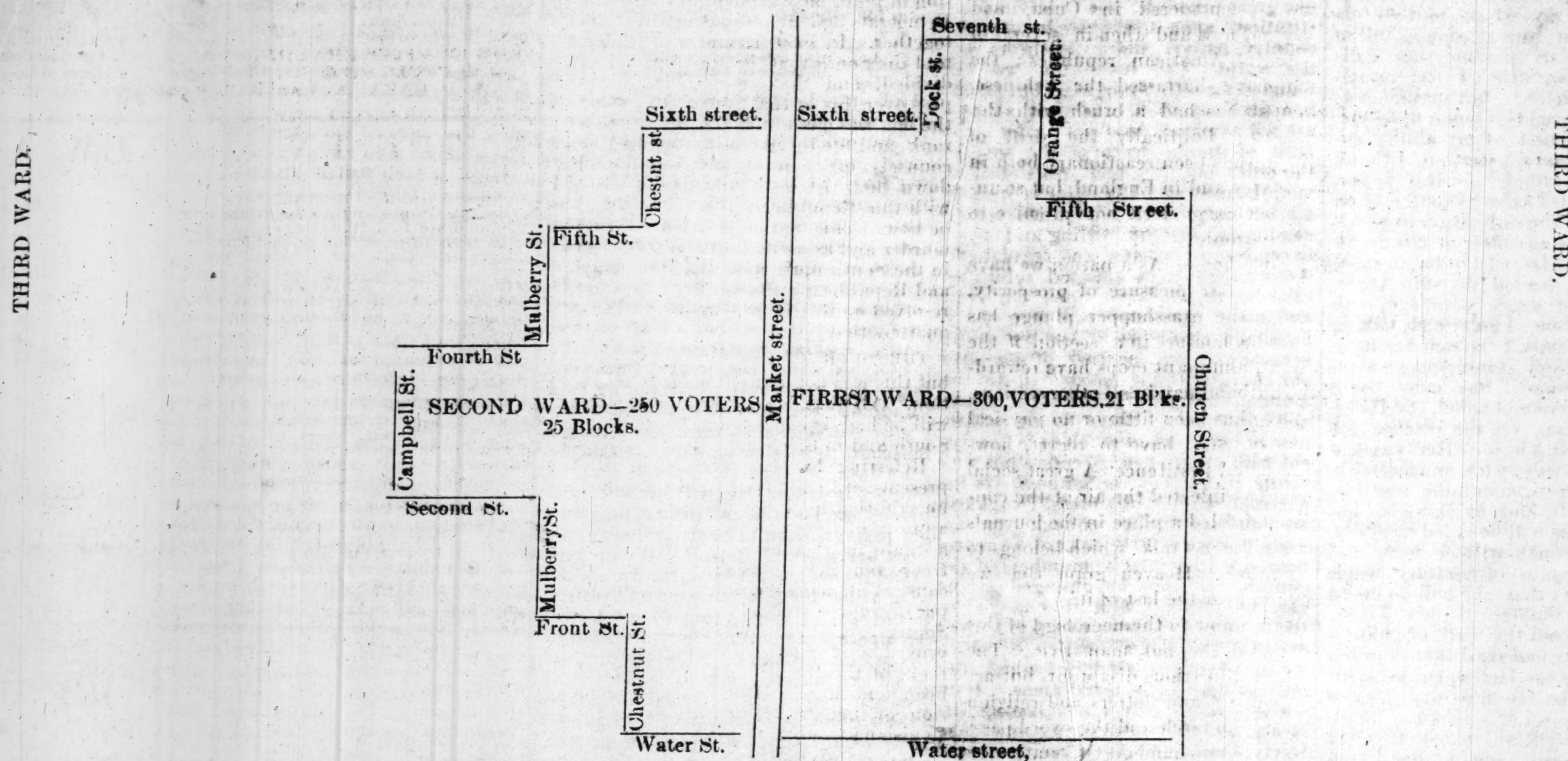
VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

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NUMBER 6.

THIRD WARD—3,000 VOTERS. 541 Blocks.



THIRD WARD.

Cape Fear River.

THIRD WARD.

## An ACT

### To Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the portions of the act entitled an act concerning the City of Wilmington, ratified on the 20th day of December, 1870, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall remain in full force and operation, and all portions of said act inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the act ratified on the 8th day of February, 1872, entitled an act to amend an act concerning the City of Wilmington, ratified 20th day of December, 1870, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That the act entitled an act relating to the City of Wilmington, ratified 3d day of December, 1873, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the City of Wilmington shall be divided into three divisions or wards, denominated first, second and third wards, which shall be severally bounded as follows:

The First Ward shall include all that part of the City beginning at the corner of Water and Market streets, running thence along Market to Sixth street, thence along Sixth street to Dock street, thence along Dock street to Seventh street, thence along Seventh street to Orange street, thence along Orange street to Fifth street, thence along Fifth street to Church street, thence along Church street to Water street to the beginning.

The Second Ward shall include all that part of the City, beginning at the corner of Market and Water streets and running thence with Market street to Sixth street, thence along Sixth street to Chestnut street, thence along Chestnut street to Fifth street, thence along Fifth street to Mulberry street, thence along Mulberry street to Fourth street, thence along Fourth street to Campbell street, thence along Campbell street to Second street, thence along Second street to Mulberry street, thence along Mulberry street to Front street, thence along Front street to Chestnut street, thence along Chestnut street to Water street, thence along Water street to the beginning.

The Third Ward shall include all that part of the City not included within the bounds of the First and Second Wards.

SEC. 5. That the corporate powers

and authority granted to said City shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Aldermen to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be elected by each Ward. No person shall be eligible as Alderman unless he shall be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, shall have resided within the corporate limits of said city one year next preceding the day of election, and shall be on the day of election and have been ninety days prior to that day a resident of the Ward for which he shall be elected such Alderman. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the Aldermen shall take and subscribe before some Judge of the Superior Court or before some Justice of the Peace an oath to well and truly discharge the duties of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, which together with the certificate of the Judge or Justice before whom it was made shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City. And the Aldermen elected under the provisions of this act shall hold office for one year from the day of their election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Provided, that the Aldermen elected at the first election held under this act shall enter upon the discharge of their duties when the term of office of the present Board of Aldermen shall expire by operation of law, and shall hold their offices until the first Thursday in April, 1877, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the office of Alderman from any cause whatever the same shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 6. That at the first meeting of each and every Board of Aldermen elected under the provisions of this act, they shall proceed to elect one of their own number to discharge the duties now prescribed by law for the Mayor of said city during the term of office of said Board of Aldermen. And in case of the inability, failure or refusal of the Alderman so selected to discharge the said duties, it shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen to select some other one of their own number to discharge said duties either temporarily or for the remainder of the term as to them may seem best.

SEC. 7. That before the first election shall be held under the provisions of this act there shall be a new registration in each ward of the persons qualified to vote thereon, and the first election for Aldermen, held under the provisions of this act shall take place on the day of — 1875, and subsequent elections thereof shall take

place on the first Thursday in April 1877, and annually thereafter.

place on the first Thursday in April 1877, and annually thereafter.

SEC. 8. That the First and Second Wards, shall each contribute one voting and registration precinct, but the Third Ward shall be divided into four voting and registration precincts as follows:— First precinct, all that portion of said Ward north of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Second precinct, all that portion of said Ward, between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and Market street, and the boundaries of the said Second Ward. Third precinct, all that portion of said Ward between Market street and Castle street, and east of the boundaries of the First Ward. Fourth precinct, all that portion of said Ward south of Castle street.

That in order to carry out the provisions of the preceding section of this act, the following named persons are empowered and authorized to act as Registrars, that is to say in the First Ward W. P. Oldham, in the Second Ward James W. King, in the first precinct of the Third Ward O. A. Wiggins, in the second precinct of said Ward A. J. Yopp, in the third precinct of said Ward Jesse J. Hodges, and in the fourth precinct of said Ward F. H. Darby. The said Registrars shall on the day of — 1875, open books for registration at the following named places which shall also be the polling places for municipal elections in their respective Wards and precincts as follows, in the First Ward at the Engine House on Ann street, between Front and Second streets. In the Second Ward at Wilmington and Sea Side Railroad stables, corner of Red Cross and Seventh streets, in the third precinct of said Ward at the corner of Ann and Seventh streets, and in the fourth precinct of said Ward at Anthony Howe's shop on Queen street, between 3d and 4th streets. And the said Registrars shall keep the said Registration books open from the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning until the hour of two o'clock in the evening, and from the hour of four o'clock in the evening until the hour of seven o'clock in the evening, on each and every day, except Sunday, from the day of — 1875 to the day of — 1875, both included. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the day of — 1875, the Registration books shall be closed and no registration shall afterwards be permitted. Nor shall any registration had at any time not between the hours prescribed for registration in this section

be valid. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the Registrars shall take and subscribe before some Justice of the Peace an oath to well and truly discharge their duties as Registrars, and the said oath so subscribed together with the certificate of the Justice of the Peace shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city. And the said Registrars shall each receive three dollars for each day while engaged in the discharge of their duties imposed by this section, which shall be paid from the funds of the city by the Treasurer of said city upon certificate of said Registrars respectively. Every duly registered person twenty one years old or upward who shall have resided twelve months in the State, and ninety days next preceding any election for Aldermen in the lot and the block and the Ward, in which he resided at the time of his registration, shall be entitled to vote in said Ward in said election.

No person shall be entitled to vote without having been duly registered, and no registration shall be deemed valid under the provisions of this act that does not specify the name of the person applying for registration and the number of the lot, the number of the block, and the number of the Ward in which he resides.

No person shall be entitled to registration, who is not a "bona fide" resident of the Ward in which he applies for registration. And no person shall be entitled to vote in any election, in any Ward who is not a "bona fide" resident in such Ward on the day of election.

Every male person twenty one years old and upward, shall be entitled to registration who shall have resided twelve months in the State and ninety days next preceding the election, in the lot, the block and the Ward, in which he resides at the time of applying for registration, and no other person shall be so entitled. Any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to challenge the right of any person to register, known or suspected not to be lawfully entitled to register and such challenge shall be made, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to require such person to prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar the fact of his being of lawful age to vote, the fact of his residence for twelve months in the State, and for ninety days next preceding the election in the lot, in the block in the Ward in which he claims to reside, by the oaths of other persons of known credibility to the said Registrar.

On the day of election for Aldermen any elector may and it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election to challenge

the vote of any person known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

When a voter is challenged at the polls on the day of election the Judges of the Election shall require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove to their satisfaction by the oaths of other persons of credibility known to them, the fact of the said voter being of lawful age to vote, the fact of his residence for twelve months in the State, and of his residence for ninety days next preceding the election in the lot, in the block and in the ward specified on the registration books.

That the Registrar and Judges of Election shall each have power to administer all the oaths required to be administered under the provisions of this act.

That any person coming of age to vote after the day fixed for the closing of the registration books and on or before the day of election and other wise qualified to vote under this bill, shall be entitled to register and to vote on said day of election, subject to the same requirement in regard to proof and in regard to age and residence in case of challenge, as above required.

That the following persons are hereby empowered and authorized to act as Inspectors of the Election at the first election for Aldermen to be held under this act, that is to say:

In the First Ward: W. M. Stevenson, E. H. Eilers, William Cutlar and J. H. Chadbourn. In the Second Ward: James O. Lumsden, Henry C. Brock, George H. Jackson, Daniel O'Connor. In the Third Ward, in the first precinct: R. C. Orrell, W. H. Strauss, John H. Brown, J. M. Wise. In the second precinct, C. H. Schulken, John M. Robinson, Owen Dove, W. M. Monroe. In the third precinct: John M. Laurin, S. C. Godshall, G. D. Flack, W. H. Howe. In the fourth precinct: J. C. Millis, W. E. Mayo, Anthony Howe, E. D. Hewlett.

The Judge of Election named in this act shall provide suitable ballot boxes for receiving the ballots herein authorized to be deposited.

After the first election under this act the Registrars and Inspectors shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Inspectors of Election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed on the day of election, and they together with the Registrar for such precinct, who shall attend with his registration books shall constitute the Judges of the election; and the said Judges of Election after being sworn by some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized to administer

oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the constitution and laws of the State shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books, on which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote, which at the close of the election they shall certify and deposit in the office of the Clerk of the City.

The polls shall be opened on the day of the election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day, and each voter duly registered as herein provided, and who shall not be challenged and rejected shall hand in his ballot to the Judges who shall carefully deposit the ballot in the ballot boxes.

When the election shall be finished the Judges of the election in presence of such electors as may be chosen to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading the names aloud, the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together, or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such electors has a right to vote for such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in counting the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared. When the Judges of Election for their several wards shall have completed the counting of the votes for their respective wards, they shall publicly proclaim the result of the voting in the same for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each. And the said Judges shall certify to the same in writing, declaring who have been elected in their respective wards, giving a copy of said certificate to each of the persons elected in their respective wards and filing another copy in the office of the Clerk of the City, and said certificate shall also be published in each of the newspapers published in the City of Wilmington at least two times. Whenever it shall appear that a Ward has not elected three Aldermen for the reason that two or more persons shall have received an equal number of votes for Aldermen in said Ward, the Judges of Election in said Ward shall decide which of said parties thus receiving an equal number of votes is elected.

If any Alderman of the City of Wilmington shall refuse to surrender his office upon the expiration of the same, by due course of law he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than two years in the penitentiary.

That any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote in more than one precinct or more than one time in the same precinct, or who shall induce another to do so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. And any Registrar or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be held liable to the same penalty.

SEC. — That if any other person named in this Act shall fail or refuse to discharge the duties of Registrar the other Registrars named in the Act shall fill the vacancy. If any person named in the Act as a Judge of Election shall fail or refuse to discharge the duties thereof the Registrars for the precinct in which the vacancy shall occur shall fill the same.

SEC. — That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.

SEC. — This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

We publish in this issue a bill introduced in the Senate on Monday last by Mr. Kerr, of Sampson, concerning the City of Wilmington. We shall have very little to say about it to-day, it speaks for itself. We particularly call the attention of all good citizens to it, and hope they will study the merits of it well.

We are pained to chronicle the burning to death, on one day this week of Mrs. Blackman, the wife of Mr. Ervin Blackman of this city. Mrs. Blackman's clothes were caught by the flames while she was standing near the fire. When assistance arrived she was so severely injured that she died in fearful agony in a few hours after.

Messrs. Ball, of the *New North State*, and Hubbs, of the *Newbern Times*, have been rusticated in Raleigh for the past week. These gentlemen have the reputation, and very justly, of being the best Newspaper men in North Carolina. We are glad to hear that both papers are in a very prosperous condition.

The alarm of fire on Wednesday night, was occasioned by a colored woman, the wife of Sandy Stewart getting on fire and running into the street. The flames were extinguished, but not however, until the unfortunate man was mortally injured.

Representative Moore of New Hanover, made a speech on Tuesday against the fence law.



JANUARY 29, 1875.

In the language of the "Raleigh News": "How long, oh how long, will such men continue to, (we will add) murder and assassinate men for political sake, and thereby bring upon the whole South ruin and disgrace, or will the prayers of the families and friends of those helpless victims at last be heard, and vengeance overtake these murderers and the men who encourage them. Then, and not until then will the South become once more prosperous and happy."

#### HON. JOHN A. LOGAN ON THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA AND THE SOUTH.

Though the eloquence of style, the analytic and synthetic logic of Sumner is wanting in the utterances of this able son of the west and our country; yet his clear and forcible presentment of facts, and reasonable deductions have, up to this time, defied refutation from the opposition in the south, and the opposition throughout the country. And we do not apprehend that any successful reply will be made the speech of the 13th and 14th of January. Documentary evidence is the best, being primary, and this was given to the country, by the gentleman, in abundance, which proved, if it proved anything, that in Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama intimidation and murder for political opinions was the rule. He proved the existence of a government in Louisiana and showed a recognition of that government by the White Leaguers and Democracy of the State, and the Conservative Democracy of the United States.

The vindication of the President is full and satisfactory, and if any conservative Republican doubts this fact, we have but to ask that he read for himself the "Congressional Record," January 16th, 1875, to be convinced of the truthfulness of our assertion. We take pleasure in giving his own language with reference to the dispatch of Sheridan which so horrified the Democracy of the Senate, and throughout the land: "I announce the fact here in this Chamber to-day, and I defy contradiction, that the Democracy in this chamber have denounced Sheridan more since this dispatch was published than they ever denounced Jeff Davis and the whole rebellion during four years war against the Constitution of this country. I dislike much to say these things, but they are true, and as the truth ought not to hurt, I will say them."

We venture the statement, that had this able defender of republicanism have spoken ere the meeting at Cooper Institute had been called and the gathering at Fannuel Hall had been announced that we would have heard of no denunciatory speeches as to the President or the hero of Winchester. But we are content to wait until time for reflection is given, when we shall listen to a recantation of all that has been said amid the heat of excitement. He shows up a subtle motive that was the subsoil of this attempted revolutionary movement: the next Presidency.

Without further comment we are proud to say that he cut between the joint and the marrow, and we Republicans of New Hanover fully endorse Grant, Sheridan and the statesmanly defence made by Logan. Sink or swim, survive, or perish, we propose to stick to the old ship that is freighted with principles that are destined to again reanimate our countrymen and regenerate our country. Adopting his peroration we say: "We have been told this old craft is rapidly going to pieces, that the angry waves of dissension in the land are lashing against her sides. We are told that she is sinking, sinking, sinking to the bottom of the political ocean. Is that true? Is it true that this gallant old ship that has sailed through troubled seas before is going to be stranded now upon the rock of fury that has been set up by a clamor in this chamber and a few newspapers in the country? Is it true that the party that saved the country in all its great crises, in all its great trials, is sinking to-day on account of its fear and trembling before an inferior enemy? I hope not. I remember, once I was told that the old Republican ship was gone; but when I steadied myself on the shores bounding the political ocean of strife and commotion I looked afar off and there I could see a vessel bounding the boisterous billows with white sails unfurled, marked on her sides 'freighted with the hopes of mankind,' while the great mariner above, as her helmsman, steered her, navigated her to a haven of rest, of peace, and of safety. You have but to look again upon that broad ocean of political commotion to-day and the time will come when the same old craft, provided with the same cargo will be seen, flying the same flag, passing through these tempestuous waves, an-

choring herself at the shores of honesty and justice, and there she will be undisturbed by strife and tumult, again in peace and safety.

So many conflicting reports have been sent from New Orleans, that it has been difficult to fully understand the recent troubles in the organization of the Louisiana legislature, over which democratic leaders are endeavoring to create a furor of excitement. The essential facts, which now seem to be admitted, are these: Two years ago, the Republicans claimed the election of Kellogg and the Democrats of McEnery as Governor. The canvassers provided by the State laws, supported by the State courts, decided Kellogg elected, whereupon the President recognized him as *de facto* executive of the State. At the same time—this was in 1872, let it be remembered—the President asked Congress to take some action in the premises to relieve him; and a bill was introduced ordering a new election under sufficient safeguards to secure a fair expression of opinion. This proposition was defeated in Congress by the solid vote of the democrats aided by a minority of Republicans. Nothing has been done by Congress since its action two years ago. In Louisiana, the friends of McEnery refused to acquiesce in the *de facto* recognition of Kellogg, and the disorder which had reigned in the State since 1866, increased. Murders of colored Republicans grew more numerous, until according to Gen. Sheridan, the cases occurring in six years in which black men were murdered, and no murderer was punished, reached an appalling total of over six thousand. Last August, McEnery pretended to resign, and Penn, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1872, at once proclaimed himself Governor, and with the help of the White League took forcible possession of the State House. The President, as in duty bound by his recognition of Kellogg, re-instated him, an arrangement being made meantime, by the rival parties in the State to enter into the election for members of a Legislature in November. The election took place, and the board of canvassers returned 52 Republicans and 50 Democrats elected, and five vacancies. The Democrats alleged that some of their members were improperly counted out, and threatened to seat them by force. On the 4th of the present month the members elect of the Legislature assembled in New Orleans. Under the law of the State, the old clerk presided over the new body, and proceeded to call the roll of the 102 members declared elected by the canvassers. The clerk had not concluded the roll call before a democratic member arose and nominated Wiltz, dem., for Speaker pro tem.

The clerk declared the motion out of order when the member put the motion himself, and against the protest of the clerk, declared it carried. Wiltz at once assumed the chair, against the protests of the 52 Republicans, comprising a majority of the body, and declared the election of a democrat as clerk and another as sergeant-at-arms. The democratic candidates from the five districts, unseated by the canvassers, were at once declared elected. An uproar naturally arose, whereupon Wiltz sent word to Gen. De Trobriand, commanding a squad of United States troops which had been placed in the streets to prevent bloodshed, to come into the State House and quell the disturbance, which he did. Gov. Kellogg, then, in obedience to the appeal of the majority of members who had been dispossessed of their rights by a mob, called upon Gen. De Trobriand to eject all persons from the Legislature who had not been declared elected by the board of canvassers. This, Gen. De T. did against the protest of the democrats. Thereupon all but five of the democratic members left the hall, the clerk assumed the chair and completed the roll-call, and Blahn (rep.) was elected Speaker, receiving the vote of a majority of the whole number of members declared elected by the canvassers. All but five of the democratic members proceeded to another hall and organized another legislature. This is the state of facts on which the blatant and clamorous democracy have not a word of denunciation except for Grant and Sheridan. We hear no whisper from them regarding Wiltz and the fifty members of democracy who were the first to call in the military power of the United States, and who forcibly and illegally deprived fifty-two members of their rights, and converted the Legislature into a mob. We regret as much as any one the necessity for any interference of United States troops in Louisiana or any other states, but when fifty members of a Legislature violently over-ride fifty-two members, and attempt to capture the organization, it hardly becomes men who have not a word of rebuke for such revolutionary conduct, to croak too much about Sheridan, if he hap-

pens to overstep technical bounds in securing the legal rights of all parties, and in the honest endeavor to escape bloodshed.

Father Time has added another year to his long series. Precisely what its number is in that series man in the flesh may never know. Science, indeed, has demonstrated that it is quite as easy to imagine the end as the beginning of creation. However, this is a matter that concerns us very little. As far as we are individually interested the beginning and the ending come within the brief span of an hundred years. Man, saith the preacher, is of few days, and he spends them "as a tale that is told."

This is an occasion for reviewing the past and for a general overhauling of records, but life is too short and earnest to permit of long homilies in this direction. The year just closed has not been different from its predecessors—not more pregnant with events, not the less freighted with blessings.

In the world at large it has been a year of peace. No great war has sullied its record. Civil war has indeed flickered and flamed in some of the Spanish provinces, smoldered in Cuba, and broken out now and then in several of the South American republics; the Dutch have harassed the Achinese, and Japan has had a brush with the Formosans. Politically the drift of sentiment has been reactionary both in this country and in England, but so untoward a change does not promise to become chronic.

To come home. As a nation we have enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. Although the grasshopper plague has produced a famine in a section of the far West, abundant crops have rewarded the husbandman in all other sections, and there has been little or no physical pestilence. We have to regret, however, a moral pestilence. A great social scandal has infected the air of the continent and filled a place in the journals and in all men's talk which belongs to better things. Heaven grant that we may soon hear the last of it!

Turn we now to the necrology of the year. Men die, but man lives. The lofty and illustrious disappear, but art and politics and letters and religion move on, the torch and the sword passing into new hands. Of statesmen we have buried Sumner and Fillmore in this country, and Guizot in France. Philanthropy loses Gerrit Smith, just as the year closes, and Ezra Cornell. Law loses Jukes Curtis, Perley, and Edmonds. Scholarship loses ex-President Walker, of Cambridge, and Rev. Samuel Fisher, ex-President of Hamilton College; and on the other side of the water, Strauss, the protagonist of the German anti-Christian scholarship; Rodiger the greatest of Hebraists, and Tischenorff, the discoverer of Sinaitic Codes, each a leader in his department.

Among the noted divines who have died are Bishop Whitehouse of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois; Bishop Bacon and McFarland of the Catholic church; and Rev. Dr. S. Mason of Raleigh, N. C. Rev. Dr. James Tacy, and Rev. Kirk, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Thomas Carleton of the Methodist Book Concern; and Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt and Rev. Dr. John McLeod of New York.

In our own State year has been one of fair prosperity, little has transpired to occasion unfavorable comment.

This, the first of the New Year, 1875, is hopeful. May its ending be equally bright and may it have carried the world further forward in the great march of true progress than its immediate predecessor.

And now, turning to the New Year bells, let us say with Tennyson:  
Ring out old shapes of foul disease;  
Ring out the narrowing lust for gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old;  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Mr. Frelinghuysen made the following pertinent remarks concerning the Southern outrages in the Senate on Thursday last:

Mr. Frelinghuysen said a large portion of the people of the country were to the painful conclusion that the allegations.

AS TO MURDER AND TERRORISM in the South were true. After speaking briefly of the Ku Klux organization, he said the White Leagues had succeeded it, and were based, as it was, on the antagonism of races. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West) had told us that these stories were true. The Senator from Texas (Mr. Flanagan) had said to us that the half had not been told, and his colleague (Mr. Hamilton) does not contradict it. The Senators from Mississippi and Arkansas do not contradict it. Gen. Sheridan and he (Mr. F.) was sorry that Gen. Sheridan had been assailed on this floor—tells us that it is so. The President tells us that it is so. The whole power of this Government ought to be exercised to punish these assassins and murderers. And yet it had been said here that this outrage business was played out; that it was all for political effect. When such acts as had been committed in the

South were thus made light of we might well expect

A SATURNALIA OF CRIME. The rebellion was supposed to be over; he hoped it was over. But the people of this country were now compelled to meet the issue upon them, whether the rights for which our fathers and we have struggled are to perish. He then spoke of the three hundred thousand young men who had given their lives to save the Union and to save our liberties, and of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The guarantees secured by these amendments, and which were attained at such a cost, have been enforced in the South? He left that question for each Senator to answer in his own heart. He said that every attempt to secure to the negro the rights which were guaranteed to them by these amendments have been met by the cry of social equality, THIS CRY IS A FRAUD OR A DELUSION.

There is no such thing as social equality in this world. Social equality cannot be regulated by legislation, and every one knows it. The people of the country intend that there shall be equal citizenship; they intend that "I am an American citizen" shall mean as much in every nook and corner of this land as on the deck of a man-of-war. Do not be carried away by this external excitement. It has cost too much for this principle ever to be surrendered. If the people of the South do not stop, they will find that there will be no division of political sentiment in the South, Democrats and Republicans will stand together. In 1860 Democratic leaders told the South that the North would be divided, and that troops should not pass over this or that State. But when the flag was fired on, the Democratic rank and file threw to the winds the counsels of their leaders, and laid down their lives for the flag equally with the Republicans. And so it will be now. This nation is resolved that murder and assassination and terrorism in the South must stop, and Democrats and Republicans all over the North are resolved on it. It was urged in some quarters that

THE SOUTH MUST BE CONCILIATED, but this was not a question for conciliation. All that was asked, and that will be had, is equal citizenship in the South and in the North.

Referring to the strictures on the presence of Federal troops in Louisiana, he said that no one in his party would approve of the sending of troops into a State in a normal condition. The troops sent into Louisiana were sent because of its aforesaid condition, and to put down the rebellion of the 14th of September, and the whole country approved of it; and to prevent the recurrence of the rebellion, the troops had been kept there. He defended the action of the President throughout the Louisiana troubles as being

WISE, HUMANE AND PATRIOTIC, and the charges made against the President were unjust and ungenerous. He then reviewed the scenes in the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th instant, and said the effort of the Conservatives was by a conspiracy to obtain possession of the lower House of the Legislature, reorganize the McEnery Senate, and install McEnery as Governor; and yet the people of the country seem to be excited because that nefarious purpose did not succeed. If it had succeeded, it would have set a precedent for plunging into anarchy the Legislatures of the thirty-seven States of the Union.

It was utterly untrue that the Federal troops had interfered with and excluded from the State-house any member of the Legislature, and the people had better reserve their indignation for those men who were in the conspiracy to overturn the State government. Let the Senate be careful that in its hostility to military interference with civil authority it did not give place to what was more dangerous

THE USURPATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY. He could fancy that the stalwart men of the West would laugh at the idea of the 25,000 men who composed the army imperiling their liberties. It was the shallowest pretence ever put before a people. There was no interference of troops with the civil power on the 4th. The five men who were in the conspiracy to overturn the civil authority, or did authority; they were usurpers. He asked if there was one on this floor who would refuse the action taken by the military at this critical moment, when the usurpers had almost succeeded in their design. He would not take that responsibility.

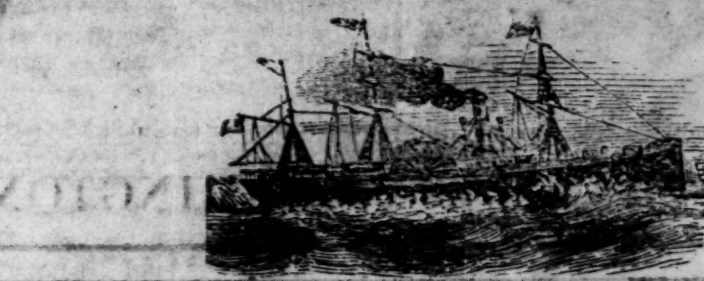
The loyal Republicans of the south are under obligations to the Washington Republican for its truthful and vigorous manner of treating the Louisiana question. It is the only paper outside of the late insurrectionary district which understands the southern situation.—New North State.

Our friend of the New North State should also have added the "Inter-Ocean."

William Lloyd Garrison finds an answer to every effort at carping criticism of the course pursued by the President and General Sheridan in Louisiana, namely: the unalterable purpose of ex-rebels of the south to establish "white man's government"—tantamount to the old slave-holding oligarchic supremacy. He has only measureless scorn and contempt for the spasm of cowardice which has seized the Republican party and caused it to bend before the fierce assaults of the Democracy. He is able to distinguish between the spurious and the genuine idea of liberty, and dares to denounce in fitting terms the simulated alarm for the fate of free government exhibited in the intemperate harangues of ex-rebels, who a few years ago reviled and trod upon the American flag; but now creep back beneath its protecting folds to stab those who upheld it in the hour of danger.—Inter-Ocean.

Troubles are like dogs; the smaller they are they more they annoy you

## WILMINGTON N. C., LINES. SEMI-WEEKLY



### FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

BALTIMORE NEW YORK.  
BALTIMORE and Southern Steam Transportation Company. CLYDE'S WILMINGTON LINE.  
Sailing from BALTIMORE Sailing from NEW YORK  
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 L. M.,  
AND FROM WILMINGTON And from WILMINGTON  
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. For North or East bound Freight, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities, and  
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BREMEN.

ANTWERP and other European Ports.  
These Lines connect at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Carolina Central Railroad and Cape Fear River Steamers, with their connecting Roads, offering unequalled facilities for the prompt delivery of Freight to all points, as the Steamers on these Lines on arrival in Wilmington stop at Railroad depot, the Freight transferred under covered sheds to cars without delay, and forwarded by the Fast Freight Express that morning.  
No drayage in Wilmington and no transfer from Wilmington South. Rates guaranteed as LOW as by any other boats. Losses or Overcharges promptly paid. Mark all good via Wilmington Lines.

For further information, apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.  
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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.  
nov 2-4

## THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper, especially so, because it is a party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear from knives, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount, or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get a paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 5 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address, "THE SUN," New York City. Jan 28-61

## HORSE BLANKETS.

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City.

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS, HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, of all kinds,

CHEAP FOR CASH.  
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## KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

## PIANOS.

THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Five Years.

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

nov 5 Live Book Store.

## NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Board of Examiners, to examine teachers desiring to teach in the Public Schools, at the Court House in Wilmington on Thursday, January 7, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be continued from day to day for the remainder of the week.

Teachers wanting certificates will please attend.

A. R. BLACK,  
Jan 1-24 Ch'mn of Board of Examiners.

## NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales.

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced

Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of

all kinds, TOILET SOAPS,

Fine Pale and Common

SOAPS, Twenty differ-

ent kinds of TONIC

BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,

Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES

OF

Groceries at Wholesale.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-ly

## Piedmont Air-Line Railway.



Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

## CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1874.

### GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte.....	10 00 P. M.	8 35 A. M.
" Air Line J'ct'n.....	10 08 "	8 56 "
" Salisbury.....	12 20 "	10 54 "
" Greensboro.....	3 42 A. M.	1 15 P. M.
" Danville.....	6 13 "	3 36 P. M.
" Dundee.....	6 25 "	3 43 "
" Burkville.....	11 33 "	8 20 "
Arrive at Richmond.....	2 23 P. M.	11 49 P. M.

### GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond.....	1 38 P. M.	5 08 P. M.
" Burkville.....	4 41 "	8 28 A. M.
" Dundee.....	5 25 "	1 38 "
" Danville.....	9 20 "	1 13 "
" Greensboro.....	12 35 A. M.	4 15 "
" Salisbury.....	3 37 "	6 45 P. M.
" Air Line J'ct'n.....	6 15 "	8 55 "
Arrive at Charlotte.....	6 25 A. M.	9 05 "

### GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro.....	3 35 A. M.
" Co. Shops.....	4 00 "
" Raleigh.....	8 45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro.....	11 25 A. M.

### GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Goldsboro.....	11 30 P. M.
" Raleigh.....	10 15 "
" Co. Shops.....	5 28 "
Arrive at Greensboro.....	2 35 A. M.

North Western N. C. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro..... 4 25 A. M.  
Arrive at Salem..... 6 10 A. M.  
Leave Salem..... 6 20 A. M.  
Arrive at Greensboro..... 11 15 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South. Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.85 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.)

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,  
General Ticket Agent,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
T. M. R. TALCOT,  
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent,  
dec 29



THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

We reprint, says the Inter-Ocean, from the Northwestern Christian Advocate of this week the following stirring editorial remarks on the southern situation under the suggestive title, "Stand by Your Guns."

For many months near all the press has ridiculed the Chicago Inter-Ocean and the very few other papers which have fearlessly and fully pictured the condition of things at the south. It has been sneeringly said, "Oh, yes, you want to carry your election and are busy manufacturing bogus outrages so as to justify the presence of your troops, which troops you will yourselves use to intimidate southern voters, and so control the election!" The Chicago Times made this claim, and so did the Tribune, over and over again. The cry has gone all over the Union, and we do not doubt its potency; for we frankly confess that we believed the war had so fully conquered the south that it had forever abandoned the idea of secession. At the same time while we knew that the south was still stubborn, we have not realized fully the real animus of that region until the events of last week roused southern ire into angry, incautious utterance.

The north erred, after it pardoned leading rebels, in giving them personal political franchises. These pardoned rebels are still high in southern regard, and upon being relieved of all political disabilities they took the lead in influencing southern political opinion. As a consequence, the large body of moderates with equal brains and far more common sense were sent to the rear.

We must do the best we can to repair the error. The government must put its strong hand on all revolters and, all southern or northern protests to the contrary notwithstanding, order must reign in the south. If the administration will be fair and firm, the people will stand by it to the last extremity. This is not a question of paramount interest to the politician, and of no interest to the church. It is rather the crowning earthly question for the Christian citizen who is plucky enough and wise enough to pray and fight for his country for the church's sake. Knowing the madness of disappointed men, and the depth of rascally, cowardly selfishness in the mere politician, we do indeed smell danger in the issue of the past week. The churches in the south once made rebellion possible there and they are not idle now. If they foment revolt yonder we certainly are pardonable for resisting it here. Face the issue, forward correct sentiment on the subject, and perchance the danger will take warning and slink back into its den. We were caught napping the last time; let us be wide awake this time.

The Southern people can judge from the answer to the committee headed by Senator Alcorn, who called on the President the 19th inst., to request his influence in behalf of an appropriation for the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, that they may expect very little aid from the National Government until they learn to respect law and order, and at the same time be true to the Union. "President Grant said, he had not yet received the report of the commission, that he would give it careful consideration when it came to hand; that he was kindly disposed toward assisting in rebuilding the material prosperity of the South, but 'regretted that the people of Shreveport should be disposed to lawlessness so soon after they had been relieved by the bounty of the government during the yellow fever plague, and thought the committee would receive less sympathy, in consequence, from Congress.'"

The Inter Ocean speaking of this matter says, "Where is the disposition to just judge who could say less. Shreveport has during six months been the center from which violent counsels have gone forth throughout North Louisiana. The Times of that city has boldly advocated assassination, and the White Leaguers have literally followed its advice. But President Grant will be denounced as a hard-hearted monster, filled with hate of the white people of the South. Which of the rebel Senators in Congress will rise in his place to-day and hurl anathemas at his head? And will it be Thurman or Schurz who will express fears for the fate of civil liberty, since the President has intimated an opinion that Congress will be less disposed to aid in rebuilding the waste places of the South on account of the fact that her people are turbulent and disorderly, and prone to assassinate fellow-citizens for opinion's sake."

In our editorial columns of Tuesday the question was asked "will somebody define the modern meaning of Democracy?" A friend has assured us that the perplexing question was settled several years ago by the venerable ex-United States Senator, Thurman Smith, thus: "Democracy—original sin carried into actual transgression." This seems to cover the whole ground, and it will be truly surprising if Mr. Smith's commendable definition should fail to receive the authoritative sanction of Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries in all their succeeding editions.—Washington Chronicle.

An artist's work is easily done.

The present high political excitement against Gen. Grant is a gross misapprehension of the public mind, and a gross misapprehension of the condition of affairs in 1864-65.

When Stephen A. Douglas, in his great Norfolk speech, during the presidential canvass in 1860, announced the doctrine that the general government was not only empowered, but bound to coerce the citizens of a seceding state into submission to national authority, he was bitterly denounced by democratic speakers and newspapers, as the advocate of despotism and the enemy of republican institutions. The doctrines of the secession democracy prevailed at the south in the election of 1860, and in a short time, state after state attempted to secede from the Union, seized the forts and arsenals and placed themselves in armed hostility to the government. When President Lincoln endeavored to maintain the control of the government over its own property, the flag of the country was not only fired upon, but was shamefully trampled in the dust. Lincoln was denounced by democrats north and south, as a worse tyrant than Cesar or Charles the First.

The same old democratic speeches and epithets that were used against President Lincoln, are now used against President Grant. We all remember the grand indignation meetings that were held in every part of the country to assert the constitutional rights of the states and liberties of the citizens, that had been trampled upon.

Similar indignation meetings are being held now, composed of similar material, and we hear some of the same eloquent orators, or the younger disciples of Yancey, Wigfall, and Jeff Davis. There is, however, one great difference between the present and the past. Gen. Grant, the true friend, able statesman, and great soldier of the Union, is at the head of the government, instead of the timid, vacillating and rebel-sympathizing Buchanan.

The mantle of Lincoln is upon him, and the gallant soldiers and patriotic people who saved the Union from destruction, will rally around him. Gen. Grant need not take the field again at the head of the "Boys in Blue" to save the nation from White Leaguers, Ku-Klux, and political indignationists. By his great moral power he can, without shedding blood, enforce the law, preserve the constitution and "nip treason in the bud."

The democratic indignation meetings certainly present a strange spectacle; and their speakers and newspapers seem to have but little respect for the intelligence or confidence in the memory of the American people. They would have the people believe that Confederate generals, copper-heads, and White Leaguers are the peculiar friends and defenders of the constitution; while Grant, Logan, the gallant Sheridan, and all those noble senators and representatives, who stood by the Union in its days of darkness and danger, are now the enemies and destroyers of American liberty.

Gen. Grant stands in the midst of the political storm as serenely confident of the rectitude of his conduct, and of the approbation of a patriotic people, as he did when at the head of his brave armies in the battles around Richmond. Again will he be triumphant, and deserve and receive the gratitude and applause of his law-abiding and Union loving countrymen.—Greensboro' New North State.

The New York correspondent of the Evening Journal of this city says:

"A decided reaction has manifested itself here during the past two or three days, and very many whose names were attached to the Cooper Institute indignation call would have been glad enough to have recalled them after reading General Sheridan's dispatch giving details, and the President's special message. I have been particularly struck with one thing, viz.: that all the old army officers hereabouts, or rather those who were Union army officers during the war, stand by and uphold Sheridan. One and all, they express the utmost admiration for the man; and to hear them talk, one would infer that they all believed that Sheridan could do nothing wrong."

The call for the Cooper Institute meeting was gotten up for political effect by the Tammany chiefs, assisted by the editor of the New York Tribune. Its purpose was to condemn the President, right or wrong; it was a purely partisan movement, and those innocent citizens who were hoodwinked into signing the call were unconsciously helping to fasten the collar of Tammany about their own necks. That army officers should "stand by and uphold Sheridan" is but natural. His record during the war was such as can only be made by great men, and his prompt and decisive action at New Orleans, no less than his masterly analysis of the situation, as given in brief dispatches to the War Department, stamp him as a man of thought as well as of action.—Inter Ocean.

A Detroit insurance agent hired a boy the other day to mind his office, and went to dinner leaving the youth in charge. When he returned he found that the lad had whittled one of the table legs almost in two and dissected the cushion of the swinging chair. He was greatly annoyed and spoke sharply, when the boy burst into tears and replied: "If you don't want to let a feller take any comfort I'm going to leave!"

The man who three years ago married a Newport belle says he begins to realize that a thing of beauty is a jaw forever.

A Summing Up—President Langston—Howard University.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.  
MR. EDITOR:—Legislation at the Capitol is almost at a stand still, and everybody in both Houses are absorbed in the Pacific mail and Louisiana investigation, while there is a strong party "stand off" on the part of both Democrats and Republicans. Several leading members of both Houses are "on the fence," candidates for popular favor in regard to leading issues before the country. The prospective balancing strength on the floor of both Houses, by reason of a majority of one of each faction in the respective Houses of Congress, makes every member careful lest he goes to either extreme, since nothing can be done with individual or general interest to any except by strength drawn, not from either of themselves, but from each other. All legislation and discussion, so far, has been very conservative and careful. No man dare put himself in the breach, and neither party seems strong enough to sound the key note. It must be admitted, however, that through fear of damaging chances, not matured, early Presidential speculations, &c., the Republicans, overwise and careful, have become cowards, and are afraid to stand up, notwithstanding they retain their old strength, by a strong majority vote; within themselves. The Democrats are figuring about the distribution of the honors in the organization of the House. Among so many aspirants there will probably be a segregation, and hence a bid for Republican votes, which puts a sort of "look-wise" quietus, for the time being on leading Democrats.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Hon. John M. Langston, acting President, is the rightful candidate for the presidency of Howard University. A towering intellect, industrious, aggressive and manly, everything connected with the situation, his relation to the country and colored people, points to him as the very man to preside over that institution. And yet there is careful, measured, studied opposition on the part of one or two members of the Board of Trustees. That opposition is made in favor of those who know little or nothing about the institution, and who have done nothing in its interest, while it is well known that Mr. Langston saved the institution from bankruptcy and failure during the Howard trouble; in fact, Judge Richardson, the former Secretary of the Treasury, and a member of the Board of Trustees, says Mr. Langston should have been elected by merit and the right of common courtesy. Through fear of the result the opposing faction managed to put off the election until June; but Mr. Langston's friends feel confident that his election is sure, and that the postponement will result in his favor. As a worker, the acting President of this institution has not only turned out hundreds of intellectually educated young men, but he has secured more respectable places and the promotion of more colored young men, from first to second and third class clerkships, than any half dozen members of Congress put together. J. P.

The excitement in the South over the Louisiana question and the sympathy extended to the southern banditti by their Northern defenders is developing a large amount of sentiment that was so popular in that locality just previous to the late rebellion. The poets of that sunny region are now making their appearance with a revival of their old poetry. The New Orleans Bulletin publishes a poem on the national flag, in which the writer says:

"Yes, tear it down, and lay its folds  
Forever 'neath the sod,  
Nor curse us more with mockeries  
And tyrant's rule and rod."

"Let this be done, and we will rise  
Our standard where it hung,  
And notes of joy will rend the air  
By patriot voices sung."

If there is any one in that locality that wants to "tear down" the flag we do not know any time we would rather see it attempted than during General Sheridan's stay in that city. He can look after that class of persons as satisfactorily as any man in this country.—Washington Chronicle.

The Portland daily Bulletin, of Oregon, says: "Where is the man in Oregon who knew gallant Phil. Sheridan, defending the people from the ruthless savages, and always an honorable, brave, true man, who will say that Sheridan would misrepresent affairs at New Orleans? What object could he have for doing so?" That vile rebel sheet, the Memphis Appeal, shoots off the following insult: "Hereafter he will be known as Superserviceable Liar Sheridan," to be continued in the army only until a Democratic Congress shall order him before a committee, presided over by Senator Gordon, to whom he shall render his commission as a disgraced soldier, with the ineffaceable brand of "liar" burned to his very heart."—Washington Chronicle.

Great works are performed more through perseverance than strength.

VARIETIES.

Back to a thief—ransack.

How far can one see in smiles—Mile. Something never relished by printers—PI.

The bus that crossed the ocean—Columbus.

A man has been arrested for taking things as they come.

The man who could not express his feelings sent them by mail.

To become peace-makers—Play at football in a crockery shop.

The tax which presses most heavily on school-boys; Syn-tax.

The mouth that is always open—The mouth of the Mississippi.

"Is unearthing Done Here" is the sign of the times in Detroit.

When is a literary work like smoke? When it rises in volumes.

A Chicago shirt dealer advises, "Buy from me, or I shall bust."

Geese having feathers to shed should not prepare to shed them now.

What was never seen—The impression of a kiss made by a typo on his girls lips.

Young folks grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

A good name will wear out; a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts forever.

The species most wanted to settle our country's financial difficulties—Gold and silver.

It is frequently remarked that girls who dress "loud" soon come to talk and act loud.

A converted jockey has been speaking of the receipts at a church festival door as gate money.

A Detroit hotel porter has to remove a diamond ring from his finger before laying hold of a big trunk.

Query: When Queen Victoria first began to reign, did the people of the "light little isle" carry umbrellas?

By an Irishman—Why is a storm, when it's clearing up, like a castigation? Sure an' ain't it a bating?

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet" are not known in Utah, but there are often four rude mothers in a family.

They have a new test for intoxication over in Canada. When a man can pronounce "reciprocity" without tripping, the police let him go.

There is a Connecticut widower who declares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife so much as to live within earshot of a saw-mill.

One by one the roses fade. It is now boldly denied that men who wear long hair are possessed of any more talent than men who have it snipped close.

It is said that when Albert's testimony was given, in which he detailed the names of several newspaper men who had received a portion of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, Gen. Butler exhibited a remarkable degree of sadness and grief, and was heard to moralize as follows:

"I want to die now. My confidence in everything is gone. I have long known Congress was corrupt. Last Summer my faith in ministers was very greatly shaken. However, I would not give up. I clung to my sweet faith in the purity of the immaculate press. Now that is gone. I have nothing left. The sweet dove of purity, like the dove first sent out of Noah's ark, can find no resting place. Let me die now."

A Hardware Store in Bed.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye man says: the other night a man who lives out on Columbus street was kept down town by business until a very late hour and his wife, knowing how cold he would be when he got home, put an iron on the stove, and when she heard him open the gate she jumped up and hurriedly wrapped the iron in a piece of flannel, and chucked it into bed for him to warm his great feet by. The man was cold, and taciturn, and cross. He crawled into bed with a groan, and shuddered with cold as he stretched himself out. Then he gave a yell that shook the roof, and jammed his head through the headboard, and screamed fire, and waltzed out on the floor and around the room in the dark, filling the room with weird profanity. When his wife lighted the lamp, they discovered a beautiful photograph of a sadiron on that man's foot, and it was found that the flannel had somehow got off the foot warmer. The man says that hereafter, if he must sleep with a hardware store, he wants it put in cold.

A Superstitions Letter.

According to the following story, we could readily dispense with the letter F:

"Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover, "phancy my phellings, when I phorse the phearful consequence of our phleeing phrom your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have; and, as phickle phortune phails to smile upon her love, phind myself phorced to phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phair Phrances, pharewell phorever." "Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed the phair Phrances. "I will phollow you phorever. But Phranklin phled, and loving Phrances phainted."

A near sighted man was riding in a Woodward avenue car the other day, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear: "Oh! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

The Post

Will be, as of old.

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

Also, a correct

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Commercial and Marine Report.

We have obtained the services of an accomplished Agriculturist, who will write concerning the Agricultural interests of North Carolina.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

A distinguished physician has promised to write a series of articles concerning the health of North Carolina.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum, (Postage prepaid by us.)

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M. Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M. Leave Charlotte 7.00 A. M. Arrive in Wilmington 8.45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.40 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 6.30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6.30 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7.35 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2.40 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3.50 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 9.50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11.35 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1.37 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 5.50 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7.15 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 2.11 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5.19 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 7.30 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at 6.30 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9.38 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 12.39 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 6.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6.10 P. M. Leave Florence 11.40 P. M. Arrive at Columbia 4.00 A. M. Arrive at Augusta 8.45 A. M. Leave Augusta 4.15 P. M. Leave Columbia 8.15 P. M. Leave Florence 12.50 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 6.45 A. M. Leave Florence 12.30 P. M. Arrive at Columbia 5.10 P. M. Leave Columbia 8.50 A. M. Leave Florence 1.10 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent, nov 24-11



# Mass Meeting Relative to the Endorsement of the Administration and in Regard to Louisiana Affairs.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26, 1875.

On motion, Mr. James M. Wise was called to the Chair.

Mr. Jos. C. Hill was elected Sec'y. On motion, Mr. James Heaton was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which was beautifully exhibited at some length and heartily received.

Music by Rose-Bud Band. Resolutions in conformity to the object of the meeting unanimously adopted with cheers as indicated in the same.

WHEREAS: As the safety of our institutions of freedom and the perpetuity of our American Government rests upon the unswerving support of all the sister States of the Union; and, whereas, there being existing provisions in the Constitution of the United States, to-wit: That each and every State shall be subservient to the Constitution, and support the interests of the General Government; and, whereas, it being in open violation of the fundamental law of our country for any State or section of a State to organize a "so-called" government under mob-violence, white leagues, or better termed "Bands," against the expressed will of all good citizens.

Therefore, we, the citizens of New Hanover County in Mass Meeting assembled do resolve, that we stand firm in our undivided support of the United States military in their manifold endeavors in rescuing the State of Louisiana from the results that would have followed the evil designs of bold, bad men, who by well organized secret leagues were about to throttle the very liberties of that commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recognize in Gen. U. S. Grant a fearless, impartial and faithful President, and we commend, with a glow of just and patriotic pride, his noble course in standing to and sustaining the laws and constitution, and standing, as he is, the protector of the State of Louisiana and the lives and liberties of her people.

Resolved, That we receive with unspeakable feelings of sanction the course pursued by America's soldier, Gen. Phil. Sheridan, in his steady, heroic efforts in saving from scenes of bloodshed the people of the Gulf State, and look on him as being "the right soldier in the right place," and feel that he stands beautifully exemplifying a sentiment that comports fully with a soldierly Christianity.

Resolved, That we repudiate the partisan action of the General Assembly of this State in passing resolutions of censure concerning Louisiana affairs.

Resolved, That we give three rousing cheers for the sentiment of these resolutions, and hail them as expressing none but the true feelings of the Republicans of New Hanover.

Resolved, That we are proud of our Republican journal, *The Post*, in the main stand it has taken on Louisiana matters.

Resolved, That we request that these resolutions be published in the *Newbern Times*, *The Raleigh Era*, *The New North State* and *The Post*.

Mr. John H. Smyth was next called upon to address the meeting. He responded in an able manner, amid much applause.

Mr. Jos. C. Hill was next introduced. He responded to the call. After which the meeting adjourned.

J. M. WISE, Ch'n.

Jos. C. Hill, Sec'y.

## REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

At the meeting of prominent Republicans that took place in Raleigh last Monday night, it was pleasant to know that all classes were unanimous in the expression of their admiration for the course of the President and Sheridan, in the Louisiana troubles. The accord of the party, in this regard, argues well for its solidarity and strength in future political conflicts.

We publish below the resolutions unanimously recommended to the Executive Committee by the Republican caucus on Monday night, and passed by said Committee on Tuesday last, which have our entire endorsement:

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1875.

In response to a call issued by Thos. B. Keogh, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, a large number of leading and influential Republicans from all parts of the State, assembled at Raleigh, on the 25th inst, to discuss the political situation, and confer with the State Executive Committee, which was in session the same day.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The supremacy of a republican form of government and the perpetuity of the liberties of the people depend upon the due execution of the laws, and Whereas, no higher or holier duty can devolve upon the Chief Executive of this nation than that of guaranteeing to the humblest citizen thereof all his rights, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of President Grant in dealing with the troubles in Louisiana.

Resolved, That while we would deprecate any interference on the part of the military with the civil authorities, yet when the laws cannot be executed, and the courts fail to render justice, it becomes the duty of the President, under the constitution, to use the whole power of the nation to suppress insurrection and rebellion.

Resolved further, That we approve of the message of the President calling attention of Congress to the situation in Louisiana.

WHEREAS, a free press always reflects the sentiments of the people, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that Republicans should support and maintain, upon a permanent basis, the various Republican newspapers of this State, and hereby

urge upon them the necessity of subscribing for their local Republican newspaper.

WHEREAS, the education of the people is necessary to the maintenance of Republican government, and whereas, the people of the Southern States are too poor to establish sufficiently soon, an adequate system of free schools, therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Republican party of North Carolina, that it is the duty of Congress, either to establish such a system of free schools as will give to all the people of all the States, a good common school education, or extend to the States, on the basis of illiteracy, such aid as will enable the State governments, to establish such a school system.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sale of the public lands ought to be devoted, sacredly and exclusively to this purpose, and that appropriations from other funds, ought to be made, so as to make the system good and effective, without delay.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the South are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. G. F. Hoar for his endeavors in this behalf.

## An address to Golden Lyre Lodge.

By Mr. A. B. Lind, P. N. F. of Capital City Lodge No. 1597, Frankfort Ky., January the 8th 1875.

Brothers and Friends:

I can scarcely analyze the feelings which pervade my whole soul on this present occasion; an occasion so full of importance to us all; one that calls for an address which I feel myself inadequate to deliver, but inasmuch as you have conferred this honor upon me, I shall to the best of my ability endeavor to give you satisfaction. I thank you then my brothers, for this honor, an honor, which I know is conferred on me because of the estimation in which you hold me, as an officer of our grand and beautiful order. In order to satisfy you, I have loaded my ship Argos, which was built many years ago, with stores of various kinds and having trimmed all her sails, I launch her forth upon the dark and troublesome waters of public opinion. She must needs cross the dangerous channel, the Hellespont of criticism, ere she reaches the troubled waters ahead. Her passage is beset on all sides with innumerable and almost insurmountable obstacles, such as shoals and quicksands, but I trust my Argos will be sailed carefully, that her steersman will be firm, and persevere in spite of contrary winds and storms, and that she will do credit to her master builder. I, her Jason, ask you to spread the veil of charity, ere I go farther and trust that if in her passage across the Hellespont of criticism, she comes too near any rock of prejudice, or shoal of ignorance, or eddy or whirlpool of conceit, that you will attribute this, not to her master builder, but that Jason, her captain, being full of a desire to bring back the golden fleece of success, to his kinsmen Africans sons, and to his brother Odd Fellows, sailed rather eagerly, seeing that he lacks experience. He is now fairly started for the Black sea of public opinion, deal kindly then my friends, be charitable, and oh my Argos, thou hast battled often with the storms and contrary winds, thou hast almost been swamped by the waves of affliction, do thy duty gallantly my trusty ship, that thy master builder may have pleasure in thee. Odd Fellows, especially brothers of Golden Lyre this is a day indicative of a great deal to you as a Lodge. You are now one year old. Twelve months ago you were set apart and entered the portals of Odd Fellowship, and in spite of many and numerous difficulties you can today celebrate with music and rejoicing, the completion of your first year. You have been initiated into its mysteries, and have become participators with us of the manifold blessings which proceed from this order. At the time of your initiation you were unable to comprehend the interpretation of these enhancing mysteries, but now you can to-day rejoice and be merry that by exercising patience you are enabled to celebrate your anniversary. The order to which we belong cannot be appreciated by those who are not privileged to be members, but you who have had that distinguished privilege, know full well how to appreciate and confirm to its rituals. Secret orders of all kinds, have in all ages, been looked upon as connected with, and even having their foundation in something dark and wicked, and naturally directly opposed to religion. Thus of the Masonic order, I well remember, when a boy, that no temptation could induce me to go near a building in which they held meetings, especially after dark. I was even afraid of the Masons themselves. I was informed that his Satanic Majesty, was the leader, and that no meeting could be held unless Satan presided. That no man could hide in the room during their meetings, that the enemy Satan would not design to favor them with his presence while an intruder was near; that he came from yonder with heated irens to brand candidates, thus sealing them with his seal of possession. This I heard as a boy, this I laugh at as a man; this ignorance, engendered, but information of a more reliable source has driven all such abominable theories from my brain, and inserted in its place a determination to be enrolled among that time honored institution. As was said of the Masonic Fraternity, so likewise many silly things have been spoken of this order to which we belong, and which we all know to be based upon grand and glorious foundations and having lofty aims in view for its adherents. If it were possible I might quote you some things which I know were done to members of my lodge by their wives in order to get into the secrets of this order, things quite natural to the ladies, but quite ungalant in me to speak of.

Were we guided by these ignorant ideas of the world we could never continue as a body, but firm in integrity, and appreciating the beauty of our institution we are the more anxious to drink and quaff deeply of the sweet lessons drawn from Odd Fellowship. Instead of being in opposition to religion, all true odd fellows know that all our types and symbols are indicative of true and generous religion. No man can be a true Odd Fellow who is not a Christian in his intrinsic sense. I think I see those without the pale of our order wonder that I dare state such a fact, nevertheless it is true. The foundation is virtue; and this leads me to say something of the origin of the order. Now the exact date of the origin of Odd Fellowship I am not in a position to state, but I can only declare that it is an extremely old order, next to the Masonic, the oldest organization which has preserved its secrets. From what we know of its intrinsic merits we may with truth say. Its foundation is virtue. We may well imagine that during the extremely corrupt age of the world, a number of men of pure lives, utterly disgusted with the ruling evils of the day, separated themselves and formed a society into which none could enter but the virtuous. These men evidently found in each other something which were drew them to each other, and thus pure souls harmonizing with pure souls they separated from the world, and formed a society which being distinguished, and being virtuous, became odd fellows, for *pures cum puros facit* congregantur. Our fathers formed them, an institution for the benefit of mankind of one common humanity, under one great principle, one undivided institution, among all people of every country, natives, and color throughout the world. The institution was not founded for selfish purposes, but for the benefit of mankind, and that all men are not admitted into the order is no fault of the fathers or of the sons of the order, but the fault rests on them themselves. The order is open for all, but only for all who fulfill certain conditions, and are willing and ready to conform to its laws and regulations. Are we then to be counted selfish because we do not throw open our doors and admit reprobates, and men of evil lives and characters? Are we selfish because we are accused of confining our charities to our order? I said the foundation stone of our order is virtue, and consequently there is no selfishness in our order but such as is consistent with virtue, and if consistent with virtue, it cannot be selfishness. Is the Christian religion selfishness? Drunkards are admitted into the church, you say. I say it is false. No drunkard or reprobate are allowed to be members of any church. He must be changed ere he can be admitted, and it changed in truth, he is no longer a drunkard. Nay even the kingdom of heaven, of which we try to make our lodge typical, can only be entered on conditions. Jesus Christ offers it, offers everlasting life freely, but on conditions we must take freely, and can take cheerfully and gladly, but we must subdue the old man of sin, give up all that pertain to sin, and then freely take of it. So also our old and sublime institution aiming to elevate mankind, leading him to pure life, cultivating in him a spirit of true and genuine love for each other and mankind, has placed certain qualifications as necessary for admittance into our order. She employs her funds for the benefit of her own fraternity. She cares for her sons, like a loving mother, in health, in sickness, in death; and when dead, she takes care of his body, gives it decent and honorable burial, and not contented she stretches forth her motherly arms and takes her sons' widows and orphans under her protecting care. Is not then Odd Fellowship a grand institution. Would to God our brother all understood and appreciated this order in its true signification, if they did they might then give forth to the world such good examples, as would make our order appear in a true light. I say, yes even insignificant I say. It is a charitable institution. Benevolence is inscribed in, on, and through her. Love the foundation of all bliss is her essential virtue. Love, that passion which pervades our souls, filling us with such deep and ecstatic bliss. Love among us all my brothers, not false, fickle love not love-like that of women which changeth like the wind, which is deceptive in its character and intention, but love godlike love, love which makes us all a Hercules in strength and binds us together for weal or woe, love like David's and Jonathan's surpassing that of woman. This is the base or foundation of our order, this is the virtue which diffuses its essence on all, this is the odoriferous body from which particles fly, and coming in contact with our brothers, adhere to each other and form a perfect whole.

But Odd Fellows have certain obligations binding on them which, alas! for our order, they neglect, and thus give occasion to our traducers to speak ill of her. You are expected, my brothers, to love one another, and in saying this I am proud to state to all our friends present that there does not this day exist a single unkind feeling among any brother present toward another. We were all tested and proved to be true to each other and we were all found to be true to each other, and if there ever did exist an unkind feeling, causing us to speak ill of a brother this feeling has passed from us and we stand to-day pure and free, and loving one another. Love, then, to the whole brotherhood must be the mainspring of our action, leading us to stand by and for each other, in sickness, in temptation, in perils of all kinds.

Remember, your initiation vows bind you to live for each other, and this causes me to bring one thing fully to your mind: You are to patronize one another, that is to say, Odd Fellows should make it a point, nay, a bounden duty to purchase articles or spend money with members of our fraternity in preference to any other. This is not selfishness, but cultivating a true spirit of love. I help him because he is my brother. I must have these things, and I must give my brother the preference to any other, providing my brother keeps articles as good as I require. I need not enlarge on this. I am sure you un-

derstand this well. Another duty binding on us is morality. Odd Fellows must be patrons of morality. Your lives must be free from all vice, gambling, drunkenness, and extortion of all kinds. Our order never admits any of these, and if at any time you have admitted any such in your Lodge knowingly, then you have violated your law, and as such are liable. Our order expels from her fold all guilty of drunkenness, profane language, breach of trust, stealing or disobedience to her rules. The order is jealous of her rights and it is determined that these rights shall not be infringed.

Again, our order demands that mysteries, signs, signals, and tests and passwords shall be kept inviolate, for what would our order be if the mysteries were made public to all. Nay, so jealous is this order that only a few of us my brothers, know her mysteries. The majority of you can only learn by degrees, as we, your P. officers have done. You are able to appreciate them by watching our examples, and by patience each one of you shall one day attain unto the stature of a perfect man. It is also the duty of every member to use his energies to advance the membership of his lodge, by admitting the sober, the faithful and the good.

But the grandest of all lessons inculcated by Odd Fellowship, and grandest because so extremely necessary in our present day, is "UNITY." In union is strength and harmony. We are expected to stand like soldiers, shoulder to shoulder, each one for his brother, no one for himself.

United hand in hand  
Lung may our friendly band  
Deserve applause.

And in order to prove the beauty of this unity let me show the superiority of our order. We are united by these three mystic links, one is in Manchester England, one in Philadelphia, and the connecting link binding the two together in one brotherhood, stretches across the broad Atlantic and grasping the ends of the other two unites them in a brotherhood superior to all others. We are not independent of, but a part of each other, working in harmony, using the same rites and ceremonies, the same signs and passwords. Our mother is in England, she does not disdain us because our skins are tanned; she does not disdain us because we have been slaves; she does not separate from us because we are ignorant; she will not willingly yield: she loves us and desires no greater pleasure than to be always one of us. Let her speak for herself: "We in England rejoice in this opportunity, speaking at her Biennial meeting at Preston, June, 1873, to assure you of our warmest sympathy and profound devotion to your best interests. Altho during the past two years, circumstances have arisen which apparently tended to weaken these noble sentiments of pure brotherly regard, from these peculiar circumstances we hope to gain wisdom in future. Notwithstanding these considerations we firmly believe that your confidence in the parent society, as it exists in the glorious old country is not shaken; but the trials we have passed through will excite in your breasts a corresponding sympathy and confidence towards us, and thus one common bond of love and brotherhood will be strengthened between the order and the C. M. here, and the S. C. M. and brethren in the United States." Thus speaks our mother to her children. Thus speaks glorious old England to Africa's sons in America. Oh! my soul feels lifted up with delicious rapture to our mother. My arms are stretched forth to thee, and I ask thee, may we Odd Fellows assembled here to-day, beseech the ever to spread thy aged hands over our young and rebellious heads, and give us, oh! beloved mother, the blessing and benediction of thy constant motherly care and watchfulness.

Now my brethren let us take a retrospective view of the progress of our order. At the present day there are more than 1600 lodges of our order in this and other countries. Some of these lodges have more than two hundred members. Let us make an estimate, allowing 75 members to our order, then at the present day we have no less than 120,000 members or brothers; this does not include the members of the household of Ruth; and this calculation being made at the lowest figures and from too last general laws, allows us to say that our brothers at present date may be 200,000 certainly not less than 120,000.

Now our progress in America is wonderful and it makes us think that the men of our race are indeed alive to the beauty of this institution. We extend all over the country; extending as far west as Colorado, and as far south as Florida. Thirty-three years ago Bro. Peter Ogden, P. G. M. of Victoria Lodge, Liverpool, England, established our first Lodge, Philomathean No. 646, in the city of New York. For twenty-three years slavery paralyzed the efforts of Odd Fellowship in this country, but thanks be to God, for His unspeakable gift, slavery is dead! dead! dead!!! We dare not speak of it reverently, but loudly, the curse is removed, it is dead, and we live; and let it ever dare to attempt to arise again, we will not wait for public opinion to kill it, but with the power of St. George we shall smite its dragon head, we shall not bruise it, but destroy it, and trample it under our feet. Odd Fellows are not and cannot be paralyzed, we have all drank deeply of the waters of freedom, the air is perfumed with its delicious odors, and we drink deeply and greedily. We have received our fill. We will remain full. Let him who thinks to take it away from us take heed and beware. The storm cloud comes no fiercer on the mariner than the spirit of triumphant victory shall pervade us. Pardon me, my brothers, for this digression, but I could not help it, for when I look at these arms, when I feel my power, I know that I could die one thousand deaths, but I could not bow to the yoke of a master.

Let us return to our order: Thirty-three years then have passed over our heads, 23 years found us dejected,

sad, pining, and despondent. Freedom came and ten years have worked wonders for our order. Like a giant refreshed with new wine we have arisen and gone forth conquering and to conquer. Up to the time of our last report we numbered 245 lodges, and taking the former above standard, 75 per lodge, makes us to be 18,375 strong. In addition since the year 1844, when our first S. C. M. was organized, we have attained 26 P. G. M. Chapters, 1 Patriarchic, and at least 25 Ruth Degree Lodges. Of these 245 lodges 81 are in Pennsylvania, and in the city of Washington about 12, in good working order. You must not understand that we have had no drawbacks. I am sorry to say that we have had many, but the order is advancing. Our progress has been made during the last ten years, and in that time we have attained so much, what do you think will be our stand 10 years hence. But of this more hereafter. The following will give an idea of our position.

June 1873.	June 1874.
Brothers suspended.....	4
Lodges suspended.....	1
Brothers reinstated.....	7
Members rejected.....	18
Brothers expelled.....	14
Dispensations granted.....	19
Fortified membership.....	201.

From these calculations we deduce the following: 1st. That we have lost more brothers during '74 than '73, but at the same time it must be borne in mind, though this a fact, yet it does not weaken our order, for we have at least gained 10 members for each expelled member. 2d. That members suspended are not lost, but are again admitted at the end of the time specified. 3d. That the order, though open and free for all, yet undoubtedly holds the right to reject such as are considered unfit to enter the doors of our fraternity. 4th. The brother, without partiality, is suspended, never mind his position or standing, if he is convicted of any grievous offense. Thus we find 36 men expelled from June '73 to June '74, 12 men more than the previous year. I will not state the reasons here before the public why these brethren were expelled, except in two instances, which will tend to make men who are desirous of entering our most beloved and pure order, pause ere they come. And I do not refuse to give the other reasons because I am ashamed, no, far from it, the faults of one man does not of necessity rest upon another, and I do not withhold these reasons because I sympathize with the expelled, and regret that our order expelled them. Nay, far from it. I am elated and proud to see our lodges so careful in preserving among themselves as much purity as possible, and thus conforming with the initiation obligation, installation, &c., ceremonies, but I hold these reasons simply because these expelled members having once entered the shadow of our roof I spread the veil of charity over them, and knowing that they must have entered under false colors, as there will be hypocrites in every order, I hide their faults under a veil of kindly feeling. Having once been one of us they were one of ourselves and therefore let the world find it as it may, I will not expose them. But I shall, however, quote two examples, as the lodges are not these reprobates to-day, and for the glory of those two lodges. Then take notice, my brothers, and you who are ambitious of the honor of entering our order: On June 4, 1874, Wm. Paul Quinn Lodge No. 1539, Toledo, Ohio, expelled John R. Young for speaking disparagingly of others. Brothers of Golden Lyre and True Love, there are no such wolves in your fold, I trust not; I do earnestly hope not. If there are, do thou likewise. Follow the example of this lodge, that the world looking on you may feel by your example that you are indeed Odd Fellows. Brothers are there any among us who disparage others? God forbid. If you know aught in the character of your brother not in conformity with our order, make charges against him before your lodge and let him be tried and be expelled. Rut, oh, I ask you in the name of an Odd Fellow, I implore you by all our sacred symbols, by the memory of the beautiful lectures which you have had continually, by the mystic signs and soul stirring emblems of our order, to pause ere you speak ill of any one what ever, and especially of brothers. My brother lodge thou wert right to expel him, and so let all such perish from our noble community. But there is another which I shall quote ere I go further, and I am sure not only you, my brothers, but the whole audience will applaud this lodge. To me it was a crime as great as felony, to me the thief was an object of pity and commiseration, when I put him along with this brother, nay a Barrabas was deserving of pity when I put the two together. Listen, then carefully. In March, 1874, North Star Lodge No. 1872, Worcester Mass., expelled Israel Matthews for drunkenness which makes it so heinous, but it was the time when our hearts bled, when all America was shrouded in mourning that he got drunk, and when I mention the time I would like all of you, my brothers, to rise to your feet as a proof that you also feel as I do, and love this lodge. He was expelled for being drunk at the funeral of Charles Sumner. Oh, man, could you not abstain then, if your propensity for ardent spirits was great, could you not abstain while our hero, our champion, our friend was being conveyed to his last resting place? Thy lodge was right, and would that a banner could have been placed upon thee that all who see thee might know the ingrate who could be drunk on that day. And thou, my beloved sister lodge, thou art called North Star, and like a star thou hast given forth thy light with resplendent glory, and hast illuminated all of us to-day with thy action. Thou art North Star, would that thou wert Pole Star, so that I could know thee by thy true name; so that standing in thy pure atmosphere of Massachusetts, thou mightest be a beacon to all that are in darkness.

Brothers, are any of you given to such habits, take warning and beware.

United hand in hand  
Lung may our friendly band  
Deserve applause.

And in order to prove the beauty of this unity let me show the superiority of our order. We are united by these three mystic links, one is in Manchester England, one in Philadelphia, and the connecting link binding the two together in one brotherhood, stretches across the broad Atlantic and grasping the ends of the other two unites them in a brotherhood superior to all others. We are not independent of, but a part of each other, working in harmony, using the same rites and ceremonies, the same signs and passwords. Our mother is in England, she does not disdain us because our skins are tanned; she does not disdain us because we have been slaves; she does not separate from us because we are ignorant; she will not willingly yield: she loves us and desires no greater pleasure than to be always one of us. Let her speak for herself: "We in England rejoice in this opportunity, speaking at her Biennial meeting at Preston, June, 1873, to assure you of our warmest sympathy and profound devotion to your best interests. Altho during the past two years, circumstances have arisen which apparently tended to weaken these noble sentiments of pure brotherly regard, from these peculiar circumstances we hope to gain wisdom in future. Notwithstanding these considerations we firmly believe that your confidence in the parent society, as it exists in the glorious old country is not shaken; but the trials we have passed through will excite in your breasts a corresponding sympathy and confidence towards us, and thus one common bond of love and brotherhood will be strengthened between the order and the C. M. here, and the S. C. M. and brethren in the United States." Thus speaks our mother to her children. Thus speaks glorious old England to Africa's sons in America. Oh! my soul feels lifted up with delicious rapture to our mother. My arms are stretched forth to thee, and I ask thee, may we Odd Fellows assembled here to-day, beseech the ever to spread thy aged hands over our young and rebellious heads, and give us, oh! beloved mother, the blessing and benediction of thy constant motherly care and watchfulness.

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sad, pining, and despondent. Freedom came and ten years have worked wonders for our order. Like a giant refreshed with new wine we have arisen and gone forth conquering and to conquer. Up to the time of our last report we numbered 245 lodges, and taking the former above standard, 75 per lodge, makes us to be 18,375 strong. In addition since the year 1844, when our first S. C. M. was organized, we have attained 26 P. G. M. Chapters, 1 Patriarchic, and at least 25 Ruth Degree Lodges. Of these 245 lodges 81 are in Pennsylvania, and in the city of Washington about 12, in good working order. You must not understand that we have had no drawbacks. I am sorry to say that we have had many, but the order is advancing. Our progress has been made during the last ten years, and in that time we have attained so much, what do you think will be our stand 10 years hence. But of this more hereafter. The following will give an idea of our position.

June 1873.	June 1874.
Brothers suspended.....	4
Lodges suspended.....	1
Brothers reinstated.....	7
Members rejected.....	18
Brothers expelled.....	14
Dispensations granted.....	19
Fortified membership.....	201.

From these calculations we deduce the following: 1st. That we have lost more brothers during '74 than '73, but at the same time it must be borne in mind, though this a fact, yet it does not weaken our order, for we have at least gained 10 members for each expelled member. 2d. That members suspended are not lost, but are again admitted at the end of the time specified. 3d. That the order, though open and free for all, yet undoubtedly holds the right to reject such as are considered unfit to enter the doors of our fraternity. 4th. The brother, without partiality, is suspended, never mind his position or standing, if he is convicted of any grievous offense. Thus we find 36 men expelled from June '73 to June '74, 12 men more than the previous year. I will not state the reasons here before the public why these brethren were expelled, except in two instances, which will tend to make men who are desirous of entering our most beloved and pure order, pause ere they come. And I do not refuse to give the other reasons because I am ashamed, no, far from it, the faults of one man does not of necessity rest upon another, and I do not withhold these reasons because I sympathize with the expelled, and regret that our order expelled them. Nay, far from it. I am elated and proud to see our lodges so careful in preserving among themselves as much purity as possible, and thus conforming with the initiation obligation, installation, &c., ceremonies, but I hold these reasons simply because these expelled members having once entered the shadow of our roof I spread the veil of charity over them, and knowing that they must have entered under false colors, as there will be hypocrites in every order, I hide their faults under a veil of kindly feeling. Having once been one of us they were one of ourselves and therefore let the world find it as it may, I will not expose them. But I shall, however, quote two examples, as the lodges are not these reprobates to-day, and for the glory of those two lodges. Then take notice, my brothers, and you who are ambitious of the honor of entering our order: On June 4, 1874, Wm. Paul Quinn Lodge No. 1539, Toledo, Ohio, expelled John R. Young for speaking disparagingly of others. Brothers of Golden Lyre and True Love, there are no such wolves in your fold, I trust not; I do earnestly hope not. If there are, do thou likewise. Follow the example of this lodge, that the world looking on you may feel by your example that you are indeed Odd Fellows. Brothers are there any among us who disparage others? God forbid. If you know aught in the character of your brother not in conformity with our order, make charges against him before your lodge and let him be tried and be expelled. Rut, oh, I ask you in the name of an Odd Fellow, I implore you by all our sacred symbols, by the memory of the beautiful lectures which you have had continually, by the mystic signs and soul stirring emblems of our order, to pause ere you speak ill of any one what ever, and especially of brothers. My brother lodge thou wert right to expel him, and so let all such perish from our noble community. But there is another which I shall quote ere I go further, and I am sure not only you, my brothers, but the whole audience will applaud this lodge. To me it was a crime as great as felony, to me the thief was an object of pity and commiseration, when I put him along with this brother, nay a Barrabas was deserving of pity when I put the two together. Listen, then carefully. In March, 1874, North Star Lodge No. 1872, Worcester Mass., expelled Israel Matthews for drunkenness which makes it so heinous, but it was the time when our hearts bled, when all America was shrouded in mourning that he got drunk, and when I mention the time I would like all of you, my brothers, to rise to your feet as a proof that you also feel as I do, and love this lodge. He was expelled for being drunk at the funeral of Charles Sumner. Oh, man, could you not abstain then, if your propensity for ardent spirits was great, could you not abstain while our hero, our champion, our friend was being conveyed to his last resting place? Thy lodge was right, and would that a banner could have been placed upon thee that all who see thee might know the ingrate who could be drunk on that day. And thou, my beloved sister lodge, thou art called North Star, and like a star thou hast given forth thy light with resplendent glory, and hast illuminated all of us to-day with thy action. Thou art North Star, would that thou wert Pole Star, so that I could know thee by thy true name; so that standing in thy pure atmosphere of Massachusetts, thou mightest be a beacon to all that are in darkness.

Brothers, are any of you given to such habits, take warning and beware.

United hand in hand  
Lung may our friendly band  
Deserve applause.

And in order to prove the beauty of this unity let me show the superiority of our order. We are united by these three mystic links, one is in Manchester England, one in Philadelphia, and the connecting link binding the two together in one brotherhood, stretches across the broad Atlantic and grasping the ends of the other two unites them in a brotherhood superior to all others. We are not independent of, but a part of each other, working in harmony, using the same rites and ceremonies, the same signs and passwords. Our mother is in England, she does not disdain us because our skins are tanned; she does not disdain us because we have been slaves; she does not separate from us because we are ignorant; she will not willingly yield: she loves us and desires no greater pleasure than to be always one of us. Let her speak for herself: "We in England rejoice in this opportunity, speaking at her Biennial meeting at Preston, June, 1873, to assure you of our warmest sympathy and profound devotion to your best interests. Altho during the past two years, circumstances have arisen which apparently tended to weaken these noble sentiments of pure brotherly regard, from these peculiar circumstances we hope to gain wisdom in future. Notwithstanding these considerations we firmly believe that your confidence in the parent society, as it exists in the glorious old country is not shaken; but the trials we have passed through will excite in your breasts a corresponding sympathy and confidence towards us, and thus one common bond of love and brotherhood will be strengthened between the order and the C. M. here, and the S. C. M. and brethren in the United States." Thus speaks our mother to her children. Thus speaks glorious old England to Africa's sons in America. Oh! my soul feels lifted up with delicious rapture to our mother. My arms are stretched forth to thee, and I ask thee, may we Odd Fellows assembled here to-day, beseech the ever to spread thy aged hands over our young and rebellious heads, and give us, oh! beloved mother, the blessing and benediction of thy constant motherly care and watchfulness.

Now my brethren let us take a retrospective view of the progress of our order. At the present day there are more than 1600 lodges of our order in this and other countries. Some of these lodges have more than two hundred members. Let us make an estimate, allowing 75 members to our order, then at the present day we have no less than 120,000 members or brothers; this does not include the members of the household of Ruth; and this calculation being made at the lowest figures and from too last general laws, allows us to say that our brothers at present date may be 200,000 certainly not less than 120,000.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23, '75.

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Auctioneers are prohibited selling horses or stock of any kind in front of the City Market.